Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 28, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1791. [Whole No. 236.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE next article upon which Mr. Paine has pronounced the ſuperiority of the French conſtitution, is upon the ſubject of making war and peace. The right, he ſays, is placed where the expenſe is; that is in the nation.—Whereas, "in *England*, the right is ſaid to reſide in a *metaphor*, ſhewn at the Tower for ſixpence or a ſhilling a piece." He anſwers himſelf again in this paſſage, and ſhows the folly of placing ſuch a formidable right in a metaphor; but in this inſtance, as in the former, there is much wit, and no truth; and I muſt take the liberty to affirm, in contradiction to Mr. Paine, that the French conſtitution has not, nor could not place the right of declaring war, where the expenſe muſt fall; and that the Engliſh conſtitution has not placed this right in a metaphor.

The expenſe of ſupporting wars muſt in all countries be defrayed by the nation, and every individual muſt bear his proportion of the burthen. In free countries that proportion muſt always be determined by the repreſentatives of the people; but the right of deciding when it may be expedient to engage in a war cannot poſſibly be retained by the people of populous and extenſive territory, it muſt be a delegated power; and the French conſtitution has veſted it in the *National Aſſembly*. By the Engliſh conſtitution it is veſted in the ſupreme executive officer: but to guard againſt the abuſe of this formidable power, it has given to the repreſentatives of the people the excluſive right of providing for the ſupport of the war, and of withholding the ſupplies, "the ſinews of war," if it ſhould ever be declared contrary to the ſenſe of the people themſelves. Mr. Paine ſuppoſes a perplexity which is warranted neither by theory nor by the experience of hiſtory, "if the one raſhly declares war," ſays he, "as a matter of right, and the other preremptorily withholds the ſupplies as a matter of right, the remedy becomes as bad if not worſe than the diſeaſe."

But every war in *England* muſt be the war of the people: the King is in reality no more than the organ of the nation, and muſt be more than an idiot to declare a war, upon which he muſt depend altogether upon them for its ſupport, without being certain of that ſupport. Imaginary concluſions drawn by reaſoning againſt the inevitable order of things, are unworthy of a politician, and ſhould be left as a feeble reſource for the ſatyriſt. To have given this objection even an appearance of plauſibility, Mr. Paine ſhould have mentioned an inſtance, when this claſhing of the rights of the King and of the Commons has ever been productive of the ill effects which his fancy has ſagaciouſly drawn from them.

Indeed Mr. Paine himſelf, upon further reflection acknowledges the futility of his objection, and ſays "that in the manner the Engliſh nation is repreſented, it ſignifies not where this right reſides, whether in the Crown or in the Parliament." But I apprehend, if the repreſentation in England were as perfect as human wiſdom could deviſe, their preſent ſyſtem with reſpect to peace and war, would comprize all the advantages of the French ſyſtem, and at the ſame time be free from many inconveniences to which that muſt be liable.

It muſt be clear to every one that the French have not, as Mr. Paine pretends, united the right and the expenſe: The impracticability of ſuch an union, muſt be equally evident; and the only queſtion which can eſtabliſh a fair ground of compariſon between the two conſtitutions is, Whether it is expedient to delegate to the legiſlative, or whether to the executive authority, the right of declaring war.

As I am not a convert to Mr. Paine's opinion, that a nation has a right to do what it pleaſes, I muſt be allowed to ſay that they have no right to make war upon their neighbours, without provocation. The people by their repreſentatives muſt judge, when the provocation is ſufficient to diſſolve them from all the obligations of morality and humanity, by which nations are bound to preſerve the bleſſings of peace. But when they have determined that the great law of ſelf-preſervation, to which all other laws muſt give way, or that the laws which they have enacted in conſequence of the primitive contract which united all their power for the benefit of every individual, compel them to appeal for juſtice to the God of battles, then, the declaration of war, the formal act, by which they announce to the world their intention to employ the arm of power in their own defence, ſeems to be the proper attribute of the executive power. The difference therefore, between the Engliſh and French conſtitutions conſidered in this light can involve only a queſtion of propriety, and as ſuch the Engliſh appears to me to deſerve the preference.

If this idea ſhould be conſidered as heretical, I muſt beg leave to call to my aſſiſtance the authority of *Rouſſeau*, a name ſtill more reſpectable than that of Mr. Paine, becauſe death has given the ultimate ſanction to his reputation. "The act of declaring war," ſays he in his ſocial compact, "and that of making peace, have been conſidered as acts of ſovereignty, which is not the caſe; for either of thoſe acts is not a law, but only an application of the law; a particular act which determines the operation of the law, as will be clearly perceived when the idea annexed to the word *law* ſhall be aſcertained." The ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution is perfectly agreeable to this idea.

But let us conſider the ſubject a little further. Whenever a difference ariſes between two nations which may terminate in a war, it is proper and cuſtomary, that previous negotiations ſhould be held, in order to uſe every poſſible means of ſettling amicably the diſpute. Theſe negotiations, the appointment of the agents, by whom they are to be conducted, and the communication of the propoſals for accommodation, which are reſpectively offered by either of the parties, are all appropriated to the executive department. When the reſtoration of peace becomes expedient in the opinion of the people, agents muſt again be appointed, and propoſals of pacification muſt again be made. It is obvious to every man, that in the management of theſe concerns the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch are frequently of eſſential neceſſity to the welfare of the people; but what ſecrecy can ever be expected, when every inſtruction to an Ambaſſador, every article of a propoſed treaty, and every circumſtance of information from the miniſter, in the progreſs of his operations, muſt be known to twelve hundred men aſſembled in the capital of the republic; what probability of diſpatch, when all theſe things muſt be debated in this aſſembly of 1200 men; where every thing muſt in the neceſſary order of events be oppoſed, by intereſted individuals and irritated factions, who may protract the diſcuſſion for months or years at their pleaſure.

By the conſtitution of the United States, it is true, the right of declaring war is veſted in the Congreſs, that is, in the legiſlative power. But it is in the point of form that it agrees with the conſtitution of France; it has wiſely placed the management of all negociations and treaties, and the appointment of all agents and miniſters in the executive department; and it has ſo thoroughly adopted in this inſtance the *principles* of the Engliſh conſtitution, that although it has given the Congreſs the right of declaring war, which is merely a difference of form, it has veſted in the Preſident, with the advice of the Senate as his executive council, the right of making peace, which is implied in that of forming treaties. This is not the firſt inſtance in which Mr. Paine's principles attack thoſe of the conſtitution of his country. Highly as we may revere, however, the principles which we are under every obligation to ſupport, we may without irreverence acknowledge that they partake of the human imperfection from which they originated, and if Mr. Paine's principles in oppoſition to them, are in any inſtance founded upon eternal truth, we may indulge the hope, that every neceſſary improvement will be adopted in a peaceable and amicable manner by the general conſent of the people. But if the principles of Mr. Paine, or thoſe of the French National Aſſembly, would lead us by a vain and deluſive pretence of an impracticable union between the right of declaring, and the expence of ſupporting a war, to the ſacrifice of principles founded in immutable truth, if they could perſuade us, by eſtabliſhing in the legiſlative body all negociations with foreign nations relative to war and peace, to open a thouſand avenues for baſe intrigue, for furious faction, for foreign bribery, and domeſtic treaſon, let us remain immovably fixed at the banners of our conſtitutional freedom, and not deſert the impregnable fortreſs of our liberties, for the unſubſtantial fabric of viſionary politicians.

PUBLICOLA.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BRUXELLES, April 21.

NEITHER the internal diſturbances which followed the inſurrection, nor the agitation which ſtill exiſts, have been any oppoſition to the execution of the Emperor's intentions. It was of importance to Leopold that the Belgic people ſhould feel the neceſſity of order, and wiſh for the return of any kind of government. Princes have more patience than the people—they underſtand the art of wearing out the courage of the people, ſimply by ſuffering them to act. They ſometimes even irritate the unfortunate beings who ſuffer, in order to tire them the ſooner—and then they become an eaſy prey: They then ſtep forward, and the people contend who ſhall firſt be placed under their *paternal* protection, and adore the iron hand that protects them. This is our hiſtory.

A remarkable operation, partly commercial, and in part political, has been performed here. Government has granted to the houſe of *Haye* and *Co.* of Bruxelles, the excluſive privilege of buying the muſkets and other arms, of the patriots of Brabant. Who would credit the ſhameful eagerneſs with which our citizens run to diſpoſe of their arms? The company of Haye has already bought up an aſtoniſhing quantity; they have upwards of 28 or 30,000 muſkets. What muſt we think of this people, who reſume the yoke as a garment? What are we to conclude from this inconceivable docility, but that this people, the ſport of intrigue, have never acted from proper ſpirit, and a ſentiment of their own dignity; and that excited, by the mere cry of liberty, by ſome ſeditious characters, they now conceive their paſt conduct founded on an error, and inwardly regret and pant after the habits of their ancient and comfortable obedience; The government appears yet to fear a popular clamor againſt the reinſtated States General, and are buſy in protecting them, as the aſſembly, by a military force, which is looked on by the people only as a diverting ſhew. This is our preſent ſituation.

THE REV. DR. PRICE.

A Liſt of ſome of the writings of this excellent man, may be acceptable to our readers:

His firſt publication was a *Thankſgiving Sermon*, preached in the year 1759. He has ſince publiſhed a Review of the principal queſtions in Morals, 8vo. A treatiſe on Reverſionary Payments, 1 vol. 8vo. afterwards enlarged to 2 vols. An appeal to the public on the National Debt. In 1776, he publiſhed a pamphlet on the juſtice and policy of the American war, which made a great impreſſion on the inhabitants of this country.

This work has been ſince enlarged to an 8vo. volume. In 1779 and 1781, two or three faſt ſermons: A treatiſe on annuities and aſſurances for lives; with an eſſay on population, in 8vo.: State of the Public Finances and Public Debt in 1783: Obſervations on the American Revolution, and a volume of Sermons on the Chriſtian Doctrines. He contributed largely to a volume of Friendly Correſpondence, publiſhed by himſelf and Dr. Prieſtley, on the Doctrines of Materialiſm and Philoſophical neceſſity. One of his laſt publications was a Diſcourſe on the Love of our Country, preached at the Old Jewry to the Revolution Society, on the 4th of November, 1789.

LANSINBURGH, July 22.

It is obſerved that ſeveral farmers are ſpreading their flax before beating out the ſeed, by which they are like to loſe what the more prudent will ſave. It is true, flax-ſeed has run low; but if we may credit the late accounts from Ireland, that article will this ſeaſon be in demand: exports laſt year turned out ſo, that it is very poſſible the ſhipments will be larger this. Farmers, ſave yur ſeed! at any rate, if it be properly cleaned, it will bear a price with wheat.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

A generous and humane action of a ſailor deſerves to be recorded. A fine little boy, ſon of Mr. James Saidler, of this city, accidentally fell into the Eaſt-River yeſterday, from Jones's wharf. Mr. Launcelot Chalmers, of the brig Sally of London, fortunately obſerving the accident, immediately at the imminent riſk of his own life, jumped into the river, and happily ſaved the life of the boy.

By Authority.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed by order of the King, to all the Ambassadors and Ministers of his Majesty, in Foreign Courts.

"SIR,

THE King has charged me to inform you, that it is his will that you make known his sentiments respecting the Revolution and the French Constitution to the court at which you reside. The same orders are transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of France, at all the courts of Europe, to the end that no doubt may remain with regard to his majesty's intentions, his free acceptation of the new form of government or his irrevocable oath to maintain it.

His majesty had convoked the States General of his kingdom, and resolved in his council that the commons should, in that assembly, have a number of Deputies equal to those of the two other orders then existing. This act of provisional legislation which the circumstances of the moment did not allow to be more favorable, sufficiently announced his majesty's wish to restore the nation to all its rights.

The States General met, and took the title of the National Assembly; and in a short time, a constitution fitted to secure the happiness of France, and of the monarch, took place of the ancient order of things, under which the apparent power of the king only served to conceal the real power of certain aristocratic bodies.

The National Assembly adopted the representative form of government, conjoined with hereditary monarchy. The legislative body, was declared permanent; the choice of the ministers of public worship, of magistrates, and judges was given to the people; the executive power was conferred on the king, the formation of laws on the legislative body, and the power of sanction on the Monarch. The public force, both internal and external, was organized on the same principles, and in conformity with the fundamental basis of a distribution of powers. Such is the new constitution of the kingdom.

That which is called a revolution, is no more than the abrogation of numerous abuses that have been accumulating for ages, through the errors of the people, or the power of the ministers, which was never the power of the king. Those abuses were no less prejudicial to the nation than to the monarch, Authority, under happy reigns, had never ceased to attack these abuses, but without being able to destroy them. They exist no longer; the nation, now the sovereign, has no citizens but such as are equal in rights; no despot but the law; no organs but public officers, and of those officers the king is the first. Such is the French revolution.

This must naturally have for its enemies all those who, in the first moment of error, regret, on account of personal advantages, the abuses of the ancient government. Hence the apparent division which shewed itself in the kingdom, and which is daily becoming less; hence perhaps some severe laws and circumstances which time will correct; but the king, whose true power can never be distinct from that of the nation, who has no aim but the happiness of the people, and no authority but that which is delegated to him, the king has adopted without hesitation, a happy constitution, which will at once regenerate the nation, the monarchy and his authority. All his powers are preserved to him, except the dreadful power of making laws. It remains charged with the power of negociating with foreign nations, with the care of defending the kingdom, and repelling its enemies; but the French nation will in future have no external enemies, but its aggressors; no internal enemies but those who, still flattering themselves with vain hopes, believe that the will of twenty-four millions of men, restored to their natural rights, after having organized the kingdom in such a manner as to leave only the memory of ancient forms and abuses, is not an immoveable and irrevocable constitution.

The most dangerous of those enemies are they who affect to disseminate doubts of the intentions of the Monarch. These men are much to blame, or much deceived. They suppose themseves the friends of the King, and they are the only enemies of royalty. They would have deprived the King of the love and the confidence of a great nation, if his principles and his probity had been less known. What has the King not done to shew that he considered both the revolution and the French constitution as his titles to glory! After having accepted and sanctioned all the laws, he has neglected no means of causing them to be executed. Since the month of February, of the last year, he has promised in the bosom of the National Assembly, to maintain them. He has taken an oath to do so, in the midst of the general federation of the kingdom. Dignified by the title of the Restorer of French Liberty, he will transmit to his son more than a crown; he will transmit a constitutional royalty.

The enemies of the constitution are constantly repeating that the King is not happy; as if it were possible for a King to enjoy any happiness but the happiness of his people. They say that his authority is lessened, as if authority, founded on force were not less powerful, and more precarious, than authority founded on law. Finally that the King is not free; a calumny atrocious, if they suppose that his will could be constrained; absurd, if they take for a want of freedom the consent repeatedly expressed by his Majesty to remain among the citizens of Paris, a consent that was due to their patriotism, even to their fears, but above all to their love.

Those calumnies however, have reached foreign courts; they have been repeated there by Frenchmen, who are voluntary exiles from their country, instead of sharing its glory, and who, if they are not enemies, have at least deserted their stations as citizens. The King, sir, charges you to defeat their intrigues and their projects. The same calumnies, while they spread the falsest ideas respecting the French revolution, have rendered the intentions of French travellers suspected by several neighbouring nations: and the King expressly orders you to protect and defend them. Represent the French constitution in the same light as that in which the King views it; and leave no doubt of his intention to maintain it to the utmost of his power. By securing the liberty and the equality of the citizens, that constitution founds the national prosperity on the most immoveable basis; it confirms the royal authority by the laws; it prevents, by a glorious revolution, a revolution which the abuses of the old government would probably soon have effected by a dissolution of the empire; and finally, it will constitute the happiness of the King. To justify it, to defend it, and to consider it as the rule of your conduct ought to be your first duty.

I have frequently before communicated to you his Majesty's sentiments on this head; but after the information he has received of the opinion endeavoured to be established at foreign Courts, respecting what is passing in France, he has ordered me to charge you to make known the contents of this letter to the government with which you reside; and that it may be still more public, his Majesty has ordered it to be printed.

(Signed) MONTMORIN.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1791.

The above is a faithful translation of a letter communicated to me officially by Mr. Otto, Chargè des Affaires of France, and rendered public at his desire.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E.

THE FAREWELL.

HOPE, holy sister of the cherub Peace!
Thy path celestial thro' the heavens I trace,
As now, reclining on the amber breast
Of yon far-sailing cloud,
Thou deign'st thy hallowed form to rest,
Thy beauties half enshroud.

Yet, tho' thy glories faintly fill the sight,
Fair Queen I know thee, and adore thy might.
Thy robes of snowy white I know;
The golden lock that o'er thy shoulder strays,
And on the skirting of the cloud doth throw
The splendor of the solar blaze;
Thy skyey mantle now I spy,
That, backward floating, on the breezes plays;
The dim mists now thy visage fly,
I meet the comfort of thine eye.

Offspring of Virtue, Consolation's child!
Thy power, thy kindness, and thy love, I bless;
And with adoring heart thy care confess,
Whose condescension mild,
Hath spread new calmness o'er my BIRTHA's soul,
Bid new-born transport' thro' her bosom stray,
Their tides fresh spirits thro' her vessels roll,
And sweet Contentment o'er her features play.

Henceforth my idle song shall cease,
No higher comforts can I give
Than those which in her bosom live,
Thy voice serene hath spoke, and all her soul is peace.

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——Go little Lyre, unbend thy useless chords,
Untune each speaking string;
No more my voice of youth shall give thee words,
My feeble touch responsive bid thee ring.
For now severer Study lifts her voice,
And chides the lingering accents of my lay;
Points to the waiting object of my choice,
That shuddering trembles at each fond delay.

Now cares await me, and the frugal toil
That builds, of Competence the peaceful dome,
And gives, at length, the happy haven home.
Perchance, in days to come, may Leisure smile,
And fond Remembrance give thee to my sight,
Not all unused thy warblings to awake,
Not unacquainted to arouse delight,
To soothe the sad, the warm to love excite,
And bid, with deepest dread, the soul severely shake.

Aud then, perchance, in happiest union join'd,
Thy chords, kind answering to my song,
May pour some happy strain along,
And please, of Wisdom's Sons, the taste refined.

ELLA.

LONDON, May 19.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

IN different foreign letters, we have already laid before our readers details of the events which have lately taken place in Poland, and which have entirely changed the Constitution of that Republic. It cannot, however, prove unacceptable to our readers to have the whole proceedings laid before them in one connected view.

At three o'clock in the morning of May 3d, a number of patriots, who had preconcerted the great objects which they meant to accomplish in the sitting of the Diet that day, assembled in the King's chamber. There, in the presence of the King, they engaged to effectuate the Revolution that day, and they pledged themselves to each other, by a solemn engagement, not to separate until they had accomplished their end.

The assembly was opened at the usual hour.—The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the House was surrounded with thousands who could not gain admission. Instead of the Marshals, the King himself opened the session. He said in substance, that "notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, there was an alarming "rumour, confirmed by the advices daily received, that the three neighbouring Powers would "make up and terminate all their jealousies and "divisions at the expence of the possessions of "the Republic; that the only method of assuring to Poland the integrity of its possessions, and "of preserving it from the ruin which foreign "politics were preparing for it, was to establish "a Constitution, which should secure its internal "independence. That in this view there had "been prepared a plan of a Constitution, founded "principally on those of England, and the United States of America; but avoiding the faults "and errors of both, and adapting it as much as "possible to the local and particular circumstances of the country." In support of the information relative to the foreign powers, the King communicated to the Diet some dispatches received from the Ministers of the Republic at foreign courts, stating how eager they were to oppose all settlement of the Constitution, and that every thing seemed to announce their hostile designs on Poland. The King desired that the plan, which he submitted to them, might be read, and that they should proceed forthwith to enact it into a law, if they approved of it. The plan was accordingly read, and a very long and important debate took place.

All the representatives of the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, declared themselves against the new form of constitution.

M. Suchorzewski, who so recently distinguished himself in so brilliant a manner as an advocate for the people, and who is justly regarded as the principal author of the movements that have brought about the Revolution, opposed this plan with great zeal. The patriotism by which he was animated, was alarmed, by the Crown's being made hereditary. He advanced, and threw himself on his knees at the foot of the Throne, supplicating and conjuring his Majesty, "to renounce his ideas of the hereditary succession to the Royalty, as it would be the tomb of the Liberty of Poland." Many Representatives, who were on the same side, alledged the instructions of their provinces, which prevented them from agreeing to make the Throne hereditary. They insisted that at least the plan should be taken *ad deliberandum*, as every other new law was taken; but a great majority of voices refused to agree to this. "We must pass the whole this day; we will not depart from this place until the whole is accomplished." The majority requested the King to be pleased to unite with them for the acceptance and support of the new Constitution in a solemn oath. The King called to him the Bishop of Cracovia, and took the oath from his hands. They cried out, "All those who desire the welfare of their country will join their King, assist and support him." They surrounded the throne on all sides. The King, to be seen by the Assembly, could not remain seated; he mounted on the seat, and swore aloud. A great majority of the Diet held up their right hand, followed his example, and swore the same. "Every man that loves his country," exclaimed his Majesty, "follow me to the Church, and thanking God, let us repeat the oath at the altar." All the Bishops, all the secular Senators, with a great number of the Nuncios or Representatives, accompanied the King to Church, and there again solemnly engaged, before the Supreme Being and their Country, to maintain a Constitution, which, combining liberty with subordination, and subjecting the first citizen as well as the last to the law, secures to all the means of happiness, and gives to each citizen the true enjoyment of his rights. It was that time seven o'clock in the evening, *Te Deum* was sung, and the new Constitution was announced to the people by the discharge of 200 pieces of cannon. There were between thirty and forty Nuncios who did not follow the King to church. The King, with his suite, returned to the Assembly House, and adjourned the Diet to the 5th of May, after charging the Marshals to give the oath to all the Departments. The opposing Nuncios, seeing that all resistance was useless, resolved to protest against the new Constitution, by the publication of a Manifesto, after which they retired without noise to their own houses. There was no attempt made to interrupt them, nor was any insult whatever offered to their persons. Cries of joy filled the streets, but this joy was the expressions of pure and calm patriotism. Through the whole day there was not the smallest confusion, nor disorder, nor riot. At eleven o'clock the streets were so perfectly calm, that one would scarcely believe that it had been the epoch of a new order of things.

It is pretended, that on the eve of this memorable day, a certain foreign Minister had endeavoured, by the dextrous application of 50,000 ducats, to avert the revolution; but all was foreseen and prevented. The business was executed in every point with as much address as it was framed. On the 4th inst. eighteen Nuncios published their Manifesto against the proceedings of the day before; and Mr. Suchorzewski returned the *Cordon bleu*, with which his Majesty had invested him fifteen days before. On the 3d May, the post was stopped, and even foreign Ministers submitted to the general order; but on the 4th, expresses were sent off in all directions.

The following is an authentic copy of an address, presented to W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. on Thursday the 5th of last month, by the Africans in and about London.

SIR,

WE are sensible that the acknowledgments of a few humble natives of Africa, can add but little to the satisfaction of a gentleman, who finds his generous exertions amply recompensed in the consciousness of worth; yet we have presumed to gratify our own feelings at least, by presenting this small tribute of thankfulness, as well on our own behalves as on that of our kindred in misery and chains.

We are, sir, as you well know, though participating of personal freedom, yet in very low stations, claiming however, and not unworthily we hope, to be considered as sober, and diligent and just: with faces of colour indeed, but unknown to the magistrate, and with names not to be found in the list of offenders of any kind; yet, lowly as we are, if, upon the question lately agitated in Parliament (involving the fate of our whole race) we were without the sensibilities of admiration. and gratitude and hope, we should in good truth not be men.

As concerning the event of this question, it may not, perhaps, become us to speak; yet strong and lively is our hope, that the principles explained, and the sensations excited by you, can never be satisfied till they have obtained their end.

Conſcious of our humble condition, we have conſidered that this paper ſhould be preſented only by a *few* and *that* at your door, without ſeeking any nearer acceſs. And as towards thoſe gentlemen, who, like you, have been ſwayed by no other intereſts than thoſe of humanity, we have alſo conſidered that it may be beſt to expreſs our acknowledgments only here, taking the liberty however to diſtinguiſh, by name, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, great *rivals* as we are told, in political purſuits, but whom we have found to be *friends* in thoſe of virtue, ſeeking with one accord, and with congenial minds, that better prize which both alike can gain.

As towards you, ſir, we know not what it may become us to ſay: but we mean, at leaſt, by the preſentment of this paper, *honor* of every kind. Our voice is too low to praiſe; yet ſmall as it is, we however conſider it as the firſt imperfect breathing of a name, which ſhall, one day, ſwell the cheek of Africa, and be ſounded with univerſal acclaim.

In ancient time, a great conqueror (if we are truly informed) having ravaged Africa, and deſtroyed a whole people, made ſpoil even of *the name*, and wore it as his own: but haply, ſir, in ſome future time, this *name* may be voluntarily and gratefully beſtowed by Africa itſelf, *for nations preſerved civilized, enlightened, and rendered commercial, the trophy of benevolence, not the ſpoil of war.*

George Samuel,	Thomas Cooper,
William Tyrwitt,	Cæſar Picton,
Thomas Johnſon,	James Bailey.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) July 18.

"On Thurſday the 14th inſtant, at Pownalborough, came on the trial of Louis Paronneau, a young Frenchman, who was indicted for the murder of his uncle, a Mr. Joſeph Junin.

"The Attorney-General, with great candor and fairneſs, opened the cauſe to the Jury, and ſtated the evidence, which he ſaid was not poſitive, but depended upon a combination of circumſtances attending the fact. The amount of the evidence was, that the night preceding the diſcovery of the murder, the priſoner lodged at the houſe of a Mr. Dennet, having previouſly paſſed the evening there—that about 12 o'clock he went out of the houſe, ſaying that he was going to the ſtore to bed—that he returned in 8 or 10 minutes, appearing terrified and agitated, and ſaid he ſaw two Indians ſtanding at the ſtore door, with guns or ſticks—cried out ſeveral times in the night that he ſaw Indians going to ſhoot him. In the morning he went down to the ſtore with two young men of the houſe to deliver them rum—appeared as uſual, and told them to awake his uncle, which they refuſed; he then went in to the bed room to awake him, reached towards the bed, and cried out that his uncle was murdered. A gun was diſcovered in the ſtore room, appearing to have been newly diſcharged; but was in a diſordered ſtate, there being no flint, &c. The rod of the gun was found in the kitchen; and the balls which had paſſed through the head of the deceaſed were of the ſame weight with others found in the ſtore. Two muſquaſh ſkins were found near the ſtore; and there was evidence that there was a ſettlement of Indians at about 10 miles diſtance from the ſtore; one of whom had, in Auguſt laſt, threatened to murder Mr. Junin, whenever he ſhould get an opportunity.

"Meſſrs. Gardiner and Lithgow were counſel for the priſoner, and very ably pled his cauſe.—The Jury brought in their verdict that the priſoner was NOT GUILTY."

HUDSON, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frankford, on the Kentucky river, to his brother in this city, dated May 16, 1791.

"On the 19th of March we left Fort Pitt with only 4 men, in company with two boats, to go to Limeſtone. On the 22d we took in 5 men at Muſkingum. The next morning, our boat being foremoſt, we were hailed by the Indians, who came up with us in four boats, with about 20 men in each, and killed one of our men and wounded two the firſt ſhot, we waited till they were within 30 yards, and then fired, which did great execution; I then received a ſhot through my arm; one of the boats attempted to board us, but we beat them off; they then attacked a boat in our rear, took her, and in a moſt inhuman manner placed the women and children in the center of their boats, and attacked us again; we had only three men and myſelf able to fight, but we beat them off. During this attack we drifted within 30 yards of the ſhore, where they attacked us again, and purſued us about a mile and a half along the ſhore, before we could get out of their reach. Out of 9 men two only eſcaped unhurt. We had on board one woman and eight children, one of the children received a ſlight wound. We arrived at Limeſtone at 11 o'clock that evening. The Indians are very troubleſome in this country, and do great miſchief; but they have not attacked a boat on the river ſince our action. The loſs they ſuſtained from us we could not aſcertain, but they ſuffered ſeverely for their attempt."

BURLINGTON, July 26.

A correſpondent remarks, that the conduct of the grand jury, impannelled at the laſt court of oyer and terminer held here, is both exemplary and commendable, and ſhews their zeal for the public welfare in an eminent degree; for after taking a view of the circumſtances and moral condition of the county in this vicinity, they actually adjourned to Egg-Harbour, in order to enquire more particularly on the ſpot, into the fate of Capt Douglaſs, and the unfortunate circumſtances attending his ſhipwreck; prompted thereto, by a ſuſpicious report circulating, and generally credited, to the prejudice of Mr. T——r, living on the ſhore. On this occaſion we are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that, this doubtful buſineſs having been minutely inveſtigated, not a ſcintilla of evidence was found that could afford the leaſt foundation for the report, or caſt any ſuſpicion on the old gentleman: on the contrary, the paſſengers and crew ſpeak favorably of his hoſpitality.

Extract of a letter from Cooper's-Town, State of New-York, to his friend in this city, dated June 30.

"I have again reſumed the pen, to acquaint you with ſome of our northern occurrences; the firſt of which, or that which ſeems more particularly to engroſs our attention at this time, is our new courts of juſtice, which were held in this place for the county of Otſego, on the 21ſt inſt. The honorable William Cooper, firſt judge on the bench, from whence he delivered a decent and ſpirited charge to a very reſpectable grand jury—the court-houſe having been previouſly inaugurated, by a ſenſible and well adapted prayer from the Rev. John Chriſtopher Hartwick—the following gentlemen were then admitted counſellors and attornies, viz. Chriſtopher P. Yates, Amaziah Ruſt, John I. Morgan, George Metcalfe, James Cochran, Abraham Tenbroeck, Andrew Wimple, Anthony Marvine, and Jacob G. Fonda, Eſq'rs. all men of reſpectability, and (the two firſt excepted) young adventurers like myſelf.—The court was conducted with the utmoſt regularity and decorum, and but few indictments found. We were favored with the company of Mr. Rutherford, one of the ſenators of the United States, who was on a viſit to his friends in this county, and like moſt other ſtaangers, ſeemed pleaſed with the ſituation of our town, which, I aſſure you, is become quite a genteel place."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3.

Monday being the anniverſary of the birth-day of his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, the ſame was announced by the appearance of a detachment of militia. At one o'clock a federal ſalute of 15 guns was fired by Capt. Fiſher's company of Artillery—after which, the Governor received viſits of perſonal reſpect from the citizens.

Same day the Supreme Court of the United States aſſembled at the new City-Hall—preſent,

Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief Juſtice.
Hon. W. CUSHING, J. WILSON, J. BLAIR, and J. IREDELL, } Aſſociate Judges.

JOHN TUCKER, Eſq. having reſigned as Clerk of this Court, SAMUEL BAYARD, Eſq. of this city, was appointed, and took the neceſſary oaths.

JOHN D. COXE, Eſq. was admitted and ſworn a Counſellor of the Court.

After ſeveral motions reſpecting ſuits depending, were made, the Court adjourned to yeſterday.

The lateſt Britiſh accounts at Cadiz, on the 9th June, mention, that the impreſs ſervice was going on with vigour, and no certainty of any accommodation likely to take place between the Ruſſians and the Porte; but every thing looked like widening the breach between Britain and Ruſſia.

The ſhip Chapman, Captain Garbut, is arrived at Portland, Caſco Bay, from Plymouth, England, and brings accounts, that the proſpect of a war with Ruſſia has very much abated, and is eſteemed a very unpopular meaſure; that a large fleet of merchantmen had failed for the Baltic before he came away,—and that no American veſſels were at Plymouth at the time of his ſailing.——(*A more direct account than that from Cadiz.*)

We hear from Londonderry, that the bridge built over Lough Foyle, or Londonderry river, by Mr. Cox, of Boſton, is completely finiſhed, to the ſatisfaction of the people there, and is thought to be a very capital piece of architecture, comprehending thirty-four piers. The workmen who went from America with Mr. Cox, he has taken paſſages for, in order to ſend them home again. Mr. Cox's ſon remains in Ireland, and has undertaken to raiſe the ſhip Happy Return, formerly commanded by Captain Ewing, which was caſt away laſt winter on the Strand off Magiligin.

In the ſhip Anne, Capt. A. Miller, arrived here on Sunday laſt, from Londonderry, came 363 paſſengers, all in perfect health.

The following was ſigned by the paſſengers who came in the Anne, from Londonderry:

"We the undernamed paſſengers on board the ſhip Anne, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Miller, jun. do return him our ſincere and hearty thanks for his kind and humane treatment of us, and the care he took to render the paſſage agreeable to us."

Abſtract of the Cenſus of North-Carolina, as taken by the Marſhal of that Diſtrict.

Heads of families,	52,989
Free white males, of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families,	69,988
Free white males under 16 years,	77,506
Free white females, including heads of families,	140,710
All other free perſons,	4,975
Slaves,	100,572
Total,	393,751

The people of Delaware State are taking meaſures to aſſemble a Convention for the purpoſe of reviſing and amending their State Conſtitution.

The inhabitants of the Wea, or Ouittanon, and Kickapoo towns, upon the river Wabaſh, which were the object of General Scott's expedition, were among the moſt vindictive race of ſavages inhabiting the weſtern regions.

They have not only conſtantly refuſed the pacific invitations of the United States, but they have carried on the moſt ſucceſsful and cruel depredations on the defenceleſs frontiers.

It is to be hoped the puniſhment which has overtaken them, the humane treatment of their priſoners, and the mild offers of the general government ſtill held forth to them, and within their reach, will incline them, and all their neighbours, to peace.

But, ſhould they ſtill perſiſt in their hoſtilities, they will probably be removed from their ſituation on the Wabaſh, if not utterly extirpated; for the general government will not ſuffer the innocent women and children of the frontiers to be ſacrificed to indian barbarity, with impunity.

Good Government is to the body politic, what diſcipline is to individuals—in a ſtate of nature, the materials of which members of civilized ſociety may be formed, are unconnected with thoſe numerous inveterate prejudices, and falſe ideas of happineſs, which are inſeparably attendant on a voluptuous and vicious ſtate of civilization,—a government therefore which will probably be competent to forming the ſocial habits and manners of men in a ſavage ſtate, ſhould be ſimple in its conſtruction, and plain in all its applications to their exigencies. But when a Conſtitution of Government is contemplated for a people who have long been in a civilized ſituation, whoſe affairs are become involved and perplexed—whoſe habits and manners are corrupted and diſſipated, who entertain falſe ideas of character—are impatient of all reſtraint, and confound liberty with licentiouſneſs—whoſe taſte is vitiated, whoſe emulation is guided by a vain ambition, and a fondneſs for diſtinctions founded on falſe principles, the work of government becomes arduous and difficult in the higheſt degree—in ſuch a ſtate of things all ideas of diſcipline will be ſpurned at till the diſeaſes of the public mind become inveterate—a ſyſtem of government which ſhall anſwer any ſalutary purpoſe in ſuch circumſtances, muſt poſſeſs a tone of energy and efficiency, which mankind will very ſeldom ſubmit to voluntarily—and this I take to be the origin of Tyranny—for ſociety cannot exiſt without government, either *free* or arbitrary.——Hiſtory and experience unitedly proclaim that diſcipline alone can preſerve freedom—a diſcipline which is the genuine effect of a firm government; for we may juſt as reaſonably expect that a total neglect of ſchool diſcipline will produce a wiſe, virtuous and intrepid riſing generation, as that a relaxed ſyſtem of things which ſuffers every man to do whatever is right in his own eyes, will produce virtuous citizens, and perpetuate freedom.

SKETCH OF MR. HASTINGS's TRIAL.

Monday the 23d of May, the trial of Mr. Haſtings recommenced in Weſtminſter Hall.

Mr. St. John opened the *fourth* article of the charge relative to contracts, agencies, and exorbitant allowances, corruptly and illegally given to various perſons.—Mr. St. John ſummed up the loſs to the company by theſe acts, forming a total of 584,381l. This charge was enforced by the manager, by a very clear and elegant opening of the facts on which it was founded.

Mr. Haſtings, as ſoon as Mr. St. John had concluded, addreſſed the court with an uncommon ſolemnity—he complained that he was compelled to hear the moſt virulent language without being allowed to offer a reply;—his trial had laſted four years, and he was convinced in his own mind, that it would never have an end—The changes by creation or demiſe affecting the identity of his judges, were not leſs than 60,—he could not but feel it an hardſhip to be tried by one generation, and have judgment paſſed by another. He concluded his ſpeech, by praying that the court may continue the ſeſſion from day to day, until he may be heard in his defence, and the trial be brought to a final deciſion.

To this ſpeech Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox ſeparately replied, with pointed ſeverity—the former charged him with reverſing his ſituation, and dictating to his judges the manner in which they were to proceed, and when the proceſs was approaching to its end, when guilt was driven to its laſt retreat, and the laſh of juſtice was about to fall on its proper object, the culprit made an appeal to compaſſion, and exclaimed "that his trial would never have an end."—Mr. Haſtings complained that he had been charged with crimes of an atrocious nature!—certainly he had been ſo charged—it was the atrocious detail of *tortures* and *murders* that drew forth the Commons of England to this accuſation——Mr. Fox obſerved in reply to the complaint of virulent language, that in charging high crimes and miſdemeanors, he felt it his duty to uſe the proper and correſponding language;—the grievance of not being allowed to anſwer, was the reſult of Mr. Haſtings' own conduct—the managers had propoſed that the priſoner ſhould have been heard on each of the charges at its concluſion; their Lordſhips had decided againſt that mode—but their Lordſhips would not have reſiſted that plan of proceeding, if the priſoner had given his conſent, he could not therefore complain of that which was the reſult of his own choice.

Sir James St. Clair Erſkine then proceeded to adduce a great variety of documentary evidence in ſupport of the charge; and at ſix o'clock the court adjourned to Wedneſday.

CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. FENNO,

YOU will oblige at leaſt one of your conſtant readers, by remarking in your next paper, that your reſolution of avoiding religious controverſies was unfortunately formed too late; and that on the preſent occaſion, it would have been acting with more equity, not to have given place in your paper to the "Circular Letter," which gave occaſion for the "Remarks" of HUMANUS.

Philad. July 28, 1791.

In reply to the above, the Editor would obſerve, that there is a certain degree of reſpect due to aſſociated bodies, which individuals cannot claim with propriety—on this principle the "Circular Letter" was publiſhed. The inſertion of a public addreſs, from any aſſociated denomination whatever, we do not conſider as deviating from a determination long ſince *announced, that we mean to avoid religious controverſies.*

We have received "AURELIAN," but requeſt to be excuſed from publiſhing it—ſome alterations might be ſuggeſted, which we are not authoriſed to make.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Anna, Franklin,	Briſtol
Mercury, Gardiner,	St. Croix
Sloop Merrimack, Williams,	Salem

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	20ſ 20ſ6 pr. £.	102⅔	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12ſ4 12ſ6	62½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12ſ6 13ſ	65	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	19ſ 19ſ6	97½	do.
Indents	12ſ6 13ſ	65	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	14ſ 15ſ6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,		62 to 65	Dollars.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

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L A W S

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COPIOUS INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Compriſing the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, the ACTS of the THREE SESSIONS of the FIRST CONGRESS, and the TREATIES.

To which is added, an APPENDIX,

Containing the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, and ſundry ACTS of CONGRESS, under the CONFEDERATION.

☞ This edition of the Laws of the United States is alſo to be ſold by Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, eſq. Providence, Rhode-Iſland; Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Trenton; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, eſq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

*** *The Printers of Newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.*

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PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the NEWARK BRIDGE LOTTERY will begin paying the Prizes drawn in the Firſt Claſs on Monday the 11th of July, by which time the Tickets in the Second Claſs will be ready to deliver to applicants agreeable to the ſcheme.—To accommodate holders of Tickets undrawn in the Firſt Claſs. the ſame numbers in the Second Claſs will be lodged, if convenient, in the ſame places where the firſt were ſold, as ſoon as poſſible, and if not, ſuch holders muſt apply to the Manager who ſigned their Tickets. Such perſons will pleaſe to take notice, that application for renewal in the Second Claſs muſt be made before the 11th of Auguſt next.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
JOHN D. ALVEY,
} Managers.
of New-Brunſwick.

Newark, June 27, 1791. (taw 1m)

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120
5842	Prizes.			
11658	Blanks.			
17500	Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is			87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

A PRINTING APPARATUS COMPLEAT, AND A NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

ANY young Man, of reſpectable character, capable of conducting the PRINTING BUSINESS in its different branches, may have an opportunity of engaging as a PARTNER, in a large commercial town, where the preſent income and proſpects are highly flattering to thoſe of an induſtrious turn. A ſmall ſum will be requeſted in hand, and further particulars explained in perſon, by addreſſing a line to Z. TOWNLY, at the Bar of the Merchants and Exchange Coffee-Houſe.

Philad. July 20, 1791. [4t]

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

S C H E M E

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

S C H E M E.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL, AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia, and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*